organised based on extensive studies, initiatives from the State Governments and detailed consultations and deliberations of experts. These programme are not taken up year after year. Usually, such programmes are designed at the time of the formulation of Five Year Plans excepting where urgency and immediacy requires inclusion of a programmes as a National Programme. No new programme has been introduced in 1986.

(c) and (d) As explained earlier, diseases are included in the National Health Programme based on various factors and not merely on the degree of danger. Dangerous disease may have purely local and freak outbreaks which may not justify their inclusion in the National Health Programme. Apart from this, the States may have their own programmes of control of diseases in their areas.

(e) to (g) Proposals for introduction of new Health Programmes are considered by steering Committees which are set up at the time of formulation of the Five Year Plan Programmes and also on the specific recommendotions of Experts Committee set up in specific cases when considered necessary.

Budget allocated for purchase of Drugs under National Health Programme

841. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total budget allocated for purchase drugs under National Health Programme for each year during the last three years;

(b) what was the amount utilised each year for purchase of drugs;

(c) the names of medicines along with composition of each purchased for eradication and controlling of each disease mentioned under National Health Programme;

(d) whether it is a fact that number of medicines purchased were found to be of sub-standard quality;

(e) if so, what was the number of samples tested each year and what was the findings of each;

(f) what is the system adopted for purchase of each medicine;

(g) whether it is a fact that medicines were purchased from units who do not even possess testing facilities; and

(h) if so, the names of units inspected before placing orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Information is given in Annexure [*See* Appendix CXLI, Annexure No. 33].

(d) No, Sir, The medicines are accepted by the Medical Stores Depot after getting satisfactory laboratory test reports. The samples which failed in the test are not accepted.

(e) The information is as under :—

Year	No. of samples sent for test	No. of samples Passed in test	No. of samples failed in test
1984-85	5580	5358	222
1985-86	7775	7740	35
1986-87	6808	6798	10
TOTAL :	20163	19896	267

(f) to (h) The drugs are purchased after due inspections and testing of the standard quality as per the specifications. All the purchases are made through the Central Purchase Organisation of the DGS&D according to the established purchase procedure.

Purchase of Sera and Vaccines for Immunisation Programme

842. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of Sera and Vaccines being purchased by Government for Immunisation Programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sera and Vaccines purchased by Government are of poor and sub-standard quality;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are purchasing these vaccines without testing the quality;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Antigens, Serums and Vaccines loose potency during transport and delivery;

(e) what were the number of batches of each of these Sera and Vaccines tested during the last 3 years and how many were found to be of sub-standard quality; and

(f) names of manufacturers from whom each sera and vaccine was purchased during last 3 years and what was the basis under which each order was placed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No Sera is in Immunization Programme. DPT, DT, TT, BCG, Polio, Typhoid and Measles vaccines are purchased for use in Expanded Programme on Immunization.

(b) No.

(c) All Vaccine Manufacturing Institutes are licenced by the Drug Control authorities. Before such licences are granted under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules framed thereunder, all requirements such as standard, quality control, sterility, potency, abnormal toxicity and safety etc., are complied with before release of the vaccines for use.

(d) Vaccines are thermolabile products and are required to be transported under proper cold-chan to avoid loss of potency.

(e) Government of India are purchasing vaccines from reputed manufacturing Institutes. All batches of vaccines are tested by production institutes before release. However, in pase of doubt vaccines are subjected to quality control test at Central Research Institute, Kasauli (C.R.I.)

(f) DPT, DT, TT are purchased from Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay and Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabed (all Public Sector units) and, also from Serum Institute of India, Pune, in the Private sector. The requirements of Typhoid and BCG vaccines were met by Central Research Institute, Kasauli and B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Madras. Entire requirement of Polio Vaccines were almost ment by the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Bombay (an Enterprise of the Maharashtra Government) from the imported bulk. Only small quantity was procured during 1985-86 through DG S&D.

The requirements of Measles vaccine are met through import by UNICEF as commodity assistance.

The vaccines are allocated to various States|U.Ts. on the basis of annual targets and number of beneficiaries to be covered.